FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Interesting News by Mail. To-day again do we have a fresh arrival of foreign news by mail, from which we take the

Barbara Ubryk, the Cracow Nun.

From the Eastern Budget.

The sister of the unfortunate Barbara Ubyrk, who is still living at Warsaw, has communicated to a Polish paper some further particulars of her history. It appears from her statement that her parents were small landed proprietors, that they died young, leaving four daughters. Of these Anna, afterward named Barbara, was brought up by her aunt, and afterward sent to the school of the Order of the Visitation. Here she became ill, upon which she was taken by the Countess Dziewanowska into her house. soon as her health began to improve she again begged to be taken to the Convent of the Visitabut she was refused admission. She then obtained an introduction to the Carmelite Convent at Cracow, and since then her family heard nothing more of her, except that she had become insane, and was well treated. One of the

letters sent to Eleanor Ubryk (Barbara's sister) by the Abbess of the convent is as follows:—

The news which you received about the illness of your sister is correct. She has been suffering from a severe mental disorder for the last three years, and is subject to very violent fits. If you lament her unfortunate position, we do so even more. We have been admitted to our convent. You may be quite at ease as to the treatment of your sister; we do her no harm, and she would be unhappy if she were anywhere else. The convent is a great protection to her, though God has made her a great and heavy cross to us.

JOSEPHA ZAZIARSKA, Cracow, August 11, 1851.

Cracow, August 11, 1851.

letters sent to Eleanor Ubryk (Barbara's sister)

The following letter, dated April 29, 1843, is from the unhappy nun herself:—

My Dear Louisa:—I am glad to have some news from you and your sisters. I, by the grace of God, am stropg, and satisfied with my position. The Government made difficulties as to my entering the convent, it not being permitted to receive foreigners; but that also was got over by the grace of God, apri now I have been a professed nun for three years, which seem to me like a day. From this you can judge how happy I am, and thankful to God and my respected mothers that they have accepted me into their holy society. As you are still unmarried, I wish you would be speedly devoted to St. Joseph, for he is the patron of those who wish to select a profession. Do not complain I your work, for God most blesses the property hich is gained by the work of one's hands. Do the of God, and you will be happy and prosperous, of intend to write to me, do so in the name of the convent. The following letter, dated April 29, 1843, is ra, for my name has been changed since I en-

w Difficulty Arising from Celestial Eti-

BARBARA UBRYK.

The Imperial family of China have caused it to be intimated to Sir Rutherford Alcock, the to be intimated to Sir Rutherford Alcock, the British Envoy at Pekin, that they cannot receive the Duke of Edinburgh on "a footing of equality." Here is a pretty difficulty, indeed, for diplomacy to settle. How shall the scruples of the Imperial family of China be overcome, or what is to be done to avenge the insult to our Prince? It is clear that we cannot deal with the Emperor Tung-Chin onite as freely as we might with his Majesty. quite as freely as we might with his Majesty, Matutaera or Methusalem, King of the Maories who raised precisely the same point of etiquette in regard to the Duke of Edinburgh. There is a ast difference between the two potentates, especially since the Chinese Empire has come within the circle of the civilized powers. Even if it were worth while to contend for a "footing of equality" between the Princes of our royal house and the representatives of the dynasty of Ching, the latest policy of the British Government forbids us to ope that the insult will be avenged, as it would have been in the unregenerate days when we executed our own laws in China. We could not well go to war with China, as we nearly the ko-tow was demanded of Lord Amherst, because the Chinese Princes will not meet our Prince. We are bound to make some allowance for the susceptibilities of a house which in-cludes the sun, and, we believe some of the nore important of the constellations in its gene-

But if we concede this point to the imperial family of China, it is impossible that on our part we can admit them to a "footing of equality" in spect to the other rights and privileges of civilized nations. Either China is or is not one of the civilized powers. If she is, then we can-not tolerate any insolent airs, founded upon a parbaric theory of her superiority. If she is not, ben we are bound to reverse much of the recent olley of our Government, and to treat the hinese as yet without the pale of nations. And Ithough it is of very little consequence whether he Duke of Edinburgh is admitted to be on a ooting of equality with the imperial princes, it of some importance that we should insist upon China not claiming at one and the same time the privileges of a civilized State, and yet acting ecording to her ancient barbaric instincts. The Spanish Papers on Minister Sickles.

From the Madrid Imperial.

General Sickles, one of the improvised heroes of the Potomac, is a man of handsome features nd martial bearing, which the loss of his right eg in battle seems to enhance. The staff of the American Legation consists of six gentlemen, our of whom are military—a remark I make or those who vaunt that militarism has not in-Itrated itself into American institutions. One letall I must mention relative to an innovation courtly etiquette in favor of the General. t is customary that, when ambassadors are resented to Spanish monarchs in the royal Aranjuez or La Granja, the untains of those remarkable gardens ade to play to the sound of military an Oriental characteristic of Spain. The Reent, with his well-known modesty, has always eclined the little princely privileges to which is high rank entitled him. For instance, no son other than of the royal blood is entitled the privilege of riding on horseback or in a rriage in the Royal Gardens, yet the Regent, though refusing to avail himself of this privi observing that the American Minister's orable misfortune (loss of his limb in battle) prived him of the pleasure of witnessing the tains playing, kindly placed a small basketrriage and team of ponies at his disposal us, the representative of the Great Republic the first person not of royal blood who has even in a carriage in the Royal Gardens of La

—We are becoming almost surfeited with sur-cal luxuries. Not content with chloroform, ience has produced a knife which cuts so pidly that the person operated upon feels no in. The method was fully explained the other by to the British Medical Association by Dr. Schardson, the leavestor, who believed the control of the control chardson, the inventor, who has written to e Times contradicting a statement which ap-ared in the papers to the effect that a rabbit cating its dinner in front, while it was being to ribbons in the rear by the instrument in stion. Dr. Richardson tells us that this was the case; no animal whatever was allowed privilege of being subjected to experiment, way of experiment, but he "was anxious to ge an experiment, by way of illustration, on own body." Unfortunately, "he was pre-ted at the last moment, by an accidental kage of the instrument, from carrying out e demonstration." It must have been a sad sappointment, but it is satisfactory to feel that e knife can be mended, and that the learned etor is ready, he assures us, to repeat experients on his own bedy, which he has already led with success. We hope next time there ill be no controlemps, and that he will find no son to regret the confidence he evidently rehis new knife. It must have been demonstration.

his new knife.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Formal Reception by the People of Hallfux-The Address of Welcome and his Royal Highness' Response.

HALIPAX, N. S., Aug. 23 .- Prince Arthur was formally received and welcomed by the citizens of Halifax to-day. A few minutes before noon he left the Government House, proceeded to the Queen's wharf, entered the Admiral's barge in walting, and was rowed then to the Dockyard. Off the Dockyard lay the line-of-battle ships Revenge (which brought over the new Admiral, Wellesley) and the frigate Royal Alfred, to which the Admiral's flag has been transferred.

Sailors manned the yards of both the men-ofwar, which were also garnitured magnificently with flags and bunting. A salute was fired as the Prince embarked: off came the sailors' hats, and out rang their cheers. Landing at the Dock-yard, Prince Arthur, ascending a flight of carpeted steps, passed under an arch of evergreen, from which depended a wreath of flowers, and aused a moment, bowing in response to the cheers of the concourse, on a memorial stone bearing the inscription, "Here the Prince of Wales landed, July 30, 1860," Thence he advanced, attended by the Governor-General of the Do-minion, to a raised platform, where stood the Lieutenant-Governor and the Mayor of Halifax, Admiral Mundy, Admiral Wellesley, the French admiral and officers, the archbishop, the chief justice and members of the Government and Legislature, the high sheriff and custos of the country, and other dignitaries. He was dressed in citizens of the country. n citizens' clothes, and stood hat in hand while the Mayor delivered a brief greeting, and the

we, the Mayor and corporation of this city, in the name of the citizens, welcome your Highness to our shores. A visit from any member of the royal house is esteemed a high honor by the people, and is hailed with pleasure by the inhabitants of the city; but the honor conferred by a visit of the son of our gracious with pleasure of the inflatoriants of the city; but the honor conferred by a visit of the son of our gracious and beloved Queen, and grandson of that talented and illustrious Royal Duke who so long governed the province and was the steadfast friend of Nova Scotia, creates a deep feeling of joy among the loyal people of Halifax. The British people have much reason for exultation, that while the members of the royal family are exalted in position, they yet condescend to occupy posts of usefulness in the State and devote their talents to the country; and her Majesty's subjects in every section of the empire feel a just pride in the fact that you have given the benefit of your services to the army. We congratulate that distinguished corps which your Highness has selected to perform the duties of a soldier in. Should occasion arise for active service, we have the conviction that your Highness would display that gallantry and heroism in the field for which your ancestors have been famed; and will proudly vindicate the honor of the nation. We sincerely thank our cestors have been famed; and will proudly vindicate the honor of the nation. We sincerely thank our Heavenly Father for having hitherto spared our noble Heavenly Father for having hitherto spared our noble sovereign Queen to be the exalted witness of how she is endeared to all ranks and conditions of men; and we trust and pray that the King of Kings may long preserve her Majesty in health and prosperity. We sincerely hope the stay of your Royal Highness on this side of the Atlantic will prove a great gratification and happiness; and that your Highness will leave this continent impressed with a belief in the importance of British North America to the British crown, and we implore the Great Ruler of events to crown, and we implore the Great Ruler of events to keep and sustain your Highness many years, that you may exhibit and illustrate those noble and manly virtues, the ornaments of princes, and which will exalt and benefit your country will exalt and benefit your country.

The Prince read, with excellent elecution, the following response: -

THE PRINCE'S REPLY. Mr. Mayor and Corporation of the city:-I return Mr. Mayor and Corporation of the city:—I return most sincerely my thanks for the loyal address which you have just presented me, and avail myself of the opportunity to request you to convey to the citizens whom you represent, my grateful thanks or the kind and hearty welcome they have this day accorded me. I can assure you that I looked with anticipations of great pleasure to my visit to the British Dominion on this side of the Atlantic; and it is to me a source of great satisfaction to hear and it is to me a source of great satisfaction to hear on my first landing how highly cherished still is the memory of my illustrious grandfather, who gov-erned this Province so long. Your allusions to the Queen and the kind wishes for my welfare will be most gratifying to her Majesty, and I feel sure she

will hear with pleasure how cordial and hearty has been her son's reception among you. (Cheers.) After most of the notables on the platform had seen presented Prince Arthur mounted his horse with exceeding grace, and rode, accompanied by the Governor-General, on horseback, and attended by a military guard of honor, out of the Dockyard, and through the city. An imposing procession on horseback and on foot followed him, and the streets along the route to the Gov-ernment House were lined by the thousands of citizens, military organizations, firemen, and civic ocieties whose members closed in on the rear of the procession as it passed along. Innumerable flags canopied the way. Wreaths of evergreens and flowers and inscriptions of welcome pended at intervals. A salute boomed from the cannon at the foot of Citadel Hill, and as the Prince drew near St. Paul's Church the bells pealed a welcome, a signal to all the bells in the city. The school children sang near the church the national anthem, which young Arthur and his escort paused to hear, giving the little ones great joy thereby. The Masons received the Prince picturesquely with dipped banners in memory of the fact that his Royal Highness was the grandson of the man who laid the corner-stone of the Halifax Masonic Hall. The whole welcome was very brilliant, and delighted the Prince, as he was plensed to assure the Mayor this afternoon. To-night the city is illuminated. A big open-air concert is advertised to come off to-morrow ight in the Prince's bonor, and it is contemplated to give for him a grand ball, tc. Before he quits Halifax his Royal Highness ntends soon to go on a moose hunt, which will distinguish his visit to Nova Scotia by one nov-

DELAWARE.

A Sloop Seized by a Government Detective. The sloop Wave, belonging to Bordentown, New Jersey, came into this port on Sunday evenng, and upon information given by a Government detective, was shortly after taken posses-sion of by the Collector of the Port, Dr. Nolen, and a guard was placed in charge. She is loaded with old iron, cannons, and other ship material, gathered from sunken vessels in the vicinity of Pamlico Sound, North Carolina, and it is claimed that this belongs to the Govern-ment. The captain states that he has been engaged in the work for some three months, and laims some of the material as his own property. party from Norfolk also claims another porion as his, which he says he has bought in the regular course of trade in that city. It was the ntention to sell the cargo in this city.

The Collector has reported the facts to the lepartment at Washington, and will wait for nstructions. - Wilmington Commercial of yes-

—The strong feeling of jealousy excited in Russian naval circles by the undisguised preten-sions of Prussia to supremacy in the Baltic has een greatly increased by a new scheme now projected by this enterprising neighbor. For some time past a number of engineers have been engaged in surveying the Isthmus of Sles-wick with a view to ascertain the possibility of constructing a canal which would give the Prussian fleet access to the German Ocean without passing under the batteries of the Sound. Their report being favorable to the undertaking, the works are expected to be commenced immediately, and the anxiety felt on the subject in Russia is clearly manifested by the increased activity displayed in the docks and foundries of Cronstadt, where the building of iron-clads and casting of cannon are now carried on night and day with all possible despatch. The Memorial Diplematique sees in the mission of Prince Wladimir to attend the marriage of the Crown Prince of Denmark with Princess Louise of Sweden a proof of the desire felt by Prince Gortschakoff to promote a close alliance between those two countries as a counterpoise to the growing power of Pressia. the growing power of Prussia.

GENERALITIES.

"Mark Twain's" Latest.

"Mark Twain," is assuming his editorial du-ties on the Buffalo Express, offers the following

observations:-A am simply going to do my plain, unpre-tending duty, when I cannot get out of it. I shall work diligently and honestly and faithfully at all times and upon all occasions, when priva-tion and want shall compel me to do it. I shall not make use of slang or vulgarity upon any occasion or under any circumstances, and shal never use profanity except in discussing house rent and taxes. Indeed, upon second thought, I will not even use it then, for it is unchristian, inelegant, and degrading—though, to speak truly, I do not see how house-rent and taxes are going to be discussed worth a cent without it.

Strange Accident in Troy.

The Troy Times of Saturday evening says:— During the progress of the base-ball games on the Haymakers' grounds, it has been customary for numbers of boys to secure positions outside of the grounds where they can witness the play. Yesterday afternoon, as usual, a crowd of them climbed on the fences and trees in the vicinity of the grounds to view the game. Among others was one named Everett Perkins, who took a position on the limb of a tree. Becoming excited during the progress of the game, he lost his balance, and fell from the tree on a picket fence, a distance of fifteen feet. Two of the pickets penetrated the lad's right thigh, one of them going directly through and protruding from the opposite side. The poor boy hung for a few minutes on the fence, and was taken down by the bystanders, some of whom notified Dr. McLean, who dressed the wounds. They are not dangerous.

The Detroit River Tunnel. Preliminary soundings for the Detroit river tunnel are in progress. The result arrived at is that the project is entirely feasible. It was found, after several trials immediately below the city, that a crossing could be effected, but the earth was not entirely firm for the entire distance, and as perfect safety was regarded as an indispensable requisite, the routes in question were virtually abandoned. Soundings in the upper part of the city, nearly opposite the Milwaukee elevator, are entirely satisfactory, so far as concerns the nature of the ground. One slight objection, however, is found in the fact that the channel of the river at that point is very near the Canadian shore, and soundings are still in progress, with a view of finding an equally desirable crossing where the channel runs nearer the middle. During the investiga-tions in some cases the depth of fifty feet below the river bed has been reached.

A Millionaire Pauper.

The Paddington (London) Poor Law Guarlians have been investigating the case of Mr. Wood, the millionaire who was brought to the workhouse by the fallure of Overend, Garney & Co. He was originally a Manchester manufacturer, and, after accumulating a large for-tune, retired into private life. Dissatisfied with the monotony of retirement, he went to London. Here he became a prominent director of the Marylebone Bank, and when that affair collapsed, he was served with a writ for £150,000, and thus became beggared. He then went to the Southern States of America, where he again succeeded in acquiring a large fortune, every penny of which he lost during the American civil war. Returning to London, success again followed his efforts, but his spirit of cuterprise died out with his last failure, which was caused by the stoppage of Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co.'s concern. There is no doubt of the accaracy of this narrative.

President Grant's Travels.

The Chicago Tribune says:-When Grant's presence was needed during the eight long years of the war, and of the perils of reconstructions, was he ever absent from his post? Did he ever seek the capital for promo-tion, or come to it at all from the time he entered the army as Regimental Staff Quartermaster until he was called there as General-in-Chief of all our armies? Did his stars or staff then figure at the watering-places? Never, The elements of his success were then military. moved freely among all his officers and men from Sherman, McPherson, and Sheridan down to surgeons, quartermasters and privates. He studied the problem in all its parts and made no mistakes. His problem now is a financial, in-dustrial, and political one. He is moving among men of business, of industry, and who, through these resources, have earned their summer months for leisure. He sees a very great number of them. And, if he learns nothing else, he at least learns them. He does well and wisely. Before we find fault with it, let us see what evil comes from it.

A Bankrupt State Prison. The Illinois penitentiary is bankrupt. Accord-

ing to the best information it is possible to obtain in regard to the condition of that singularlymanaged institution, its liabilities at the present time exceed its total assets by at least \$12,000. The establishment is in debt over \$160,000, and s adding to the indebtedness every day.

There are upward of 1200 convicts in the prison. The warden is said to "consider" that a convict's labor is worth at least one dollar a day. It is a very low estimate, when the wages paid for the commonest labor, requiring no skill or experience, are at least two dollars a day. Many of the convicts are mechanics whose labor, out of the penitentiary, would readily command from two to four or five dollars a day. But suppose the average labor of 1200 convicts is worth no more than a dollar a day for each; the establishment then should be in the receipt of \$1200 a day, or \$31,200 a month (of twenty-six days), or \$374,400 a year. The expenses of the establishment, under the administration of the present warden, are said to be \$24,000 a month, which is about one-third more than the expenses under the previous warden, Mr. Dornblaser, and something more than dou-ble the expenses, for about the same number of convicts, when Mr. Buckmaster was the manager. But even with the unnecessary expendi-ture of \$24,000 a month, the establishment. ccording to the warden's own estimate of the alue of convict labor, ought to be realizing a net profit of \$7200 a month, or \$86,400 a year. Instead of that, it is running up a debt, for the taxpayers of the State to pay, of something over a quarter of a million dollars a year. Indeed, one of those amazing financiers, the "managing commissioners," thinks it will remire \$500,000 a year to carry on the establishment upon the present system .- Chicago Times.

-The hideous Cracow convent story forcibly illustrates a peculiarity in the conduct of Roman ecclesiastics throughout the world, which makes it very difficult to get at facts in any case where the conduct of priests, monks, or nums is le volved. They invest the old French injunction about washing one's dirty linen at home with all the sanctions of a terrible superstition, carried out with the zeal of a body in which an esprit de corps takes the place of the ord nary feelings of non-celibate human nature. The preservation of the reputation of the clergy and of nuns is held to be of such overwhelming importance to the well-being of the Church that every law of morals is to be strained -we will not say intentionally brokento keep the laity in the dark. In the priestland conventual body there is no such thing a that avowed division into parties which exists in all lay societies, whether national or local, and which makes the preservation of scandalous secrets comparatively difficult. In the Roman Church it is the united clergy against the dis-united laity; and in such a normal condition of affairs it is easy enough to see with which side the victory will ordinarily lie. At the same time they are unable to see that this very spirit of secrecy will in the end be their ruin, and, when it is too late, they will repent of it.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Fifteenth Amendment—The States That Have Voted on It-Serious Riot in Tennessee-A Sheriff's Posse Pitted Against One Hundred Negroes-Railroad Affairs in the West.

FROM THE WEST.

Riot in Tennessee-Fight Between a Sherift's l'osse and One Hunared and Fifty Negroes.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. MEMPHIS, Aug. 24.—The Appeal's Lafayette, Tenn., special of last night says a riot occurred on Sunday at Macon, arising from a difficulty between a negro and a white boy, several whites and negroes joining each party. The fight soon became general, and pistols were freely used. One white and several negroes were wounded and one of the latter was killed outright. The negroes finally drove the whites from the ground. The sheriff and a posse arrived from Somerville yesterday morning, and found a hundred and fifty negroes armed with guns and pistols. The sheriff ordered them to give up their arms, which was replied to by a volley from the negroes. The citizens joined the sheriff's party, and a general fight ensued, lasting an hour, during which four whites were wounded and two negroes believed to have been killed. Despatches were sent to Memphis for a body of armed police to come out, but the negroes had in the meantime dispersed, and all is now quiet, with no signs of another disturbance.

Liabilities of the Pacific Railroad Company-Deaths from Sun-stroke. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

St. Louis, Aug. 24 .- A formal demand has been made on the Pacific Railroad Company to pay its indebtedness to St. Louis county, the amount being \$8000. These payments were for a county loan to assist in repairing damages done during the war by Sterling Price's army,

The proposed extension of the Iron Mountain to the Pacific Railroad encounters a formidable opposition.

The heat here is terrible. At the hottest period yesterday the mercury indicated 102 in the shade. There were eight fatal cases of sunstroke yesterday. A Railroad Libelled for Debt.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 24 .- Colonel Folson, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, is here under orders from the Government to take possession as receiver of the East Tennessee and Georgia and Eastern Tennessee and Virginia Railroads for a debt of \$600,000 due the Government for engines and rolling stock purchased at

No rain yet and vegetation burning up.

the close of the war.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Druggist's Fatal Mistake.

Boston, Aug. 24 .- A jury of inquest last night decided that Thomas Lawson came to his death by taking a large quantity of laudanum, which had been sold by an apothecary's clerk for tineture of rhubarb.

Prince Arthur Expected in Portland. Desnatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 24 .- Prince Arthur is expected to visit this city during the New Eng-

Knights Templar.

All the Maine Commanderies of the Knights Templar rendezvous here to-day for an Encampment on Cushing's Island. There will be present ten Commanderies and over five hundred Knights.

Fatal Accident.

Jeremiah McDonald, aged twenty-eight years, a carpenter, had both his legs crushed by a gravel train on the Burlington and Augusta Railroad last night, He died from his injuries this morning.

FROM NEW YORK.

Base-Ball Tournament.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 24.—The Central Base-Ball Club will hold a tournament here, to commence on the 1st of & eptember. The first prize will be the gold ball now held by them, valued at \$500, with a valuable prize to the second best club, and several individual prizes to the best pitcher, catcher, fielder, and base-runners. The tournament is open to all clubs within a circuit of twenty miles from New York city. The entries are to be made by the 27th inst. The Central City Club are not to take part, but reserve the right to play a single match game with the first prize, but not in a contest for the gold ball.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

Despatch to the Associated Press,
Washington, Aug. 24.—The records of the State Department show the following regarding State action on the fifteenth amendment:-Complete ratification, North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida-12. Defective ratification, Kansas and Missouri-2. Rejection. Delaware and Kentucky-2.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable,
LONDON, Aug. 24—A. M.—The weather continues fair. Consols for money, 93%, and for account, 93% (#93%. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. 5-90's of 1862, 84%; do., 1865, old, 83%; do 1867, 85; Eric Railroad, 20; Illinois Central, 95%; Great Western, 251.

Western, 25%.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24—A. M.—Cotton quiet; upLIVERPOOL, Aug. 24—A. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 13%d.; Orleans middling, 14d. The sales for
to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.
LONDON, Aug. 24—A. M.—Sugar firm both on the
spot and afloat. Spirits petroleum, 10%d.

Spot and afloat. Spirits petroleum, 10%d.

Afternoon Report of Markets, Afternoon Report of Markets,
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24—Afternoon.—Cotton steady.
Receipts of Wheat for the past three days, 50,000 quarters, of which 25,000 were American; red Wheat, 9s. 7d. Flour, 25s. Peas, 44s. Pork, 105s. Lard quiet. Bacon, 66s. Tallow, 47s. 3d.
Lowbox, Aug. 24—Afternoon.—Consols for money, 98%, and for account, 98%, 693%. 5-20s, 1862, 84%; 1867, 88%; 10-4087, 86%. Hallways firm. This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 24—1-30 P. M.—American securities quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24—1-30 P. M.—Cotton a shade easier. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet but firm.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Who are at the White Sulphur Springs.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Greenbrier County W. Va., Aug. 24.—The press ball comes off here on Tuesday, August 31. Among the managers are General Beauregard, the Turkish Minister, General Wise, Ex-Senator Bright, and others. Ten ex-Confederate Generals, among them Generals Lee and Beauregard. They will not be present at Gettysburg.

GREECE.

The Outrages by Brigands. The Pall Mall Gazette has the following ac

count of outrages by brigands in Greece: "Very recently the son of a coffee-house keeper was carried off from his father's door at a village in the neighborhood of Eleusis, and 1000f, was obtained for his ransom. A grocer and two butchers carried off from Athens have lately been among the number of the redeemed. The expedients of the brigands have for a while relieved the monotony of the proverbially dull city. The sages-femmes have offered them a fair harvest. More than one instance has occurred in which worthy people have been decoyed by disguised brigands calling them to the assistance of women who did not require their offices. The consequences have been disastrous for the sages-femmes, for as these women are usually supposed to have col-lected some money the ransom demanded for their liberation has been comparatively large, A doctor of some eminence in Athens narrowly escaped captivity only a week or two ago. He was awakened at night by the visit of some men in the dress of ordinary citizens, who entreated him to accompany them to the house of a patient whom he was known to be attending. The physician declined to believe that the lady, whom he had left convalescent only a few hours be fore, required his immediate assistance, and positively refused to leave his bed and enter the carriage which had been thoughtfully provided for him. His disturbers were, there-fore, forced to go away without him, and he discovered next morning that his patient was still progressing favorably, and had not sent for him. The Greek villagers have good reasons for fearing the vengeance of the brigands, and will not risk the devastation of their homes and their lives by giving information against them. The saddest feature in the whole history is that one who is high in authority in the kingdom is constantly named as conniving in this shameless system of villany. The people do not hesi-tate to tell you that brigandage is not put down because this dignitary—sprung from a brigand's race himself-will have it so.

Political.

-In Stokes' own Congressional district, Senter's majority is upwards of 10,000. The three principal candidates for United States Senators in Maine are Mr. Fessenden, Speaker Blaine, and Governor Chamberlain. -General Sherman is quoted as recently saying that an early recognition of Cuban belliger-

It is stated that I. E. Ingersoll, the nominee of the Ohio State Temperance Convention for Governor, has declined to serve.

—Governor Harriman, of New Hampshire, has accepted an invitation to take part in the

Ohio campaign.
—William D. Man, of Mobile, the Democratic carpet-bagger, spent, it is said, \$25,000 to secure his election to Congress, but in vain.

—The latest figures of the Tennessee election are;—Senter, 118,714; Stokes, 59,906. Senter's majority, 67,808. Complete returns will increase

the majority to 75,000. The indifference entertained by Democrats in the matter of office getting is illustrated by Bucks county, of this State, in which 107 Demo

crats are scratching for the seven offices to be filled at this fall's election. —There is said to be a possibility that Hon. Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire, will revive the National Intelligencer as a Democratic paper, and will issue the first number upon the

opening of the ensuing session of Congress. -The Pittsburg (Pa.) Commercial announces that Justice R. C. Grier, of the United States Supreme Court, will resign early this fall. He

is seventy-five years of age, and while his mental faculties are not much impaired, he has become physically enfeebled. -General Longstreet, the new Surveyor of

the port of New Orleans, has appointed several colored men to positions in his department. The Republicans are delighted, and the Democrats cannot complain now that they are voting for negroes and begging their votes.

-The Cincinnati Chronicle thinks Forrest, of Fort Pillow notoriety, would be the Scuatoria candidate of the Tennessee Democracy if there were no disabilities in the way. But Forrest re-ceived a pardon from the President soon after the meeting of the Tammany Convention last

July.

The Boston Herald says that to offset the stories of antagonism between the two men, it has been found necessary to state that General Butler and General Wilson will soon start to-gether on a cruise along shore, under the aus-pices of Collector Russell.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,? Tuesday, August 24, 1869, \(\frac{1}{2}\) Yesterday's statement of our national banks for

testerally a statement of our national banks for the past week is again unfavorable to the prospects of the money market, as well as to local trade. The deposits show a falling-off of \$268,311, whilst loans have increased \$376,635. There is also a decrease in specie and legal-tenders combined of \$92,441. The reduction in deposits and legal-tenders is due to the active outflow towards the West, but the increase in loans in the face of diminished resources is only to loans in the face of diminished resources is only to onas in the face of diministrate resources is only to be accounted for by supposing that the banks are encroaching on their legal reserves. It will be no-ticed, however, that our banks have increased their indebtedness abroad to the amount of \$247,780, which is so much added pro tem, to their loanable capital. Rates of loans and discounts are un-There is little change in gold; sales opened strong

There is ittle change in gold; sales opened strong at 132%, but relapsed before noon to 132%, and closing firm at 132%.

Governments opened strong in sympathy with gold, and continued strong up to noon, but there is little or no investment demand.

The Stock market was more active, but prices were servely so flow. State and City leave received.

The Stock market was more active, but prices were scarcely so firm. State and City loans were steady, with the sixes, second series, at 107%, and of City sixes, new issue, at 101%.

Railroad stocks were more in demand. Reading Railroad declined to 47%; Pennsylvania Railroad improved 3%, selling at 57%; Camden and Amboy Railroad sold at 123%; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 564%.

In Canal shares there were sales of Morris Canal at 30, and of Morris preferred at 60.

Girard Bank sold at 56 %, a slight decline.

In Coal and Passenger railways no transactions to record. 35 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 70 for Tenth

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

-NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's

MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third atreet, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1223/@123; do. 1862, 1223/@123;
do. 1864, 1213/@1213; do. 1865, 1213/@1213; do. 1865, 1213/@1213/; do. 1865, 1203/@1203/; do. 1867, new, 1203/@1203/; do. 1867, new, 1203/@1203/; do. 1868, 1203/@1203/; do. 58, 10-408, 1143/@1143/; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 110@1103/; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 193/; Gold, 1323/@1323/; Silver, 127@120. THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Thefollowing extracts show the state of the New From the Herald.

"The situation of the gold market affording an opportunity for a decisive movement either way, advantage was taken of it to-day for a strong clique movement, under which the price was run up to 132% amid considerable excitement. The recent sharp decline from 135 left the market very susceptible to the name of markets of which is looked for with sharp decline from 135 left the market very susceptible to the usual reaction which is looked for with as much certainty as any periodic occurrence in nature, and is the source of the livelihood of hundreds who haunt the Gold and Stock Exchanges. In this instance the upward turn was assisted by the cable report that a treaty had been signed for the cession of Cuba to the revolutionists, and rumor went further and said that the consideration was a sum variously estimated at from ten to twenty years' purchase of the average revenues of the island, equivalent to beestimated at from ten to twenty years' purchase of the average revenues of the island, equivalent to be-tween one and two hundred millions of dollars, for which the Cubans were to give bonds guaranteed by the United States. The effort at first exhibited a great deal of strength, and derived no little prestige from the fact that it was made by a well-known pro-minent stock operator, who was, further, reputed to be in alliance with the famous Eric clique. The advance in the price, however, seemed to require their constant attention; for as soon as they ceased their purchases the market showed a tendency to their constant attention; for as soon as they ceased their purchases the market showed a tendency to settle. This circumstance suggested to the street and to the general class of operators that even so powerful a 'bull' combination could not arrest and turn the natural current of the market, and hence they failed to enlist the sympathy and enthusiasm of other operators. I sually the street has not been slow to follow where the cliques lead or pretend to lead. In this instance the 'bulling' of the market required such visible support that outsiders paused and remained idle, leaving the clique to themselves. The depth of clique strategy is such, however, that the purchases of today may have been 'washes,' or matched orders, day may have been 'washes,' or matched orders, with a view to induce the street to buy preparatory to a further and sharper decline, which is to universally expected by everybody in Wall street. It is this fact which explains the failure of the 'bull' movement to-day, were such its real character, "Foreign exchange was firmer, with moderate activity in the demand, arising out of the cessation the pressure to sell bills. It is now stated that the monetary stringency in San Francisco has relaxed and that further gold shipments will be unnecessary. This fact also contributed to oppose the clique movement in gold to-day. The range of quotations was based on 109% to 109% for sixty day, and 110@110% for sight sterling. lay may have been 'washes,' or matched orders.

for sight sterling.

"The imports of specie at this port during last week were as follows:—
August 16—Schooner Ventrosa, Nassan—

Silver. August 16—Steamer Etna, Liverpool—Gold August 19—Steamer City of Port au Prince, Port au Prince—Gold. August 20—Schooner Retorno, Toburco-1,100

August 21—Steamer Arizona, Aspinwall— August 21-Brig L. W. Kimball, Laguna-2,500

August 21-Bark W. Agatha, Curacoa-Gold Total for the week..... Previously reported..... Total since January 1, 1869..... .\$9,824,531

Same time 1868..... Same time 1867. 2,028,420
"The money market was abundantly supplied at six per cent, with exceptions, as usual, on either side, at five and seven. Commercial paper was quiet at mine to twelve per cent. discount. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, having submitted the question of compelling brokers to make returns of their capital engaged in banking business to Judge James, the latter has made an exhaustive report on

"He says that after careful consideration he is of the opinion that a person whose business it is to negetiate purchases or sales of stocks is a banker according to the meaning of section seventy-nine of the act of June 30, 1864, if he has a place of business where he receives from others the stocks whose sale he negotiates, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks.

"The decline in gold at the close of the week led to a weaker feeling in Government bonds at the open-ing of business this morning, and the leading speculative issues were dull and heavy. The subsequent improvement in gold, as well as an advance abroad, led to higher figures, and the market became strong and steady, without excitement. The demand again ran on the 67s, which came \$3½ from London, pri-vate advices intimting that as they have longer to-run, and as the older issues may be funded next winter by Congress into a four per cent. loan, they are preferable for investment.

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, Aug. 24.-The Flour market is devoid

of animation, and in the absence of any demand for shipment only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the local trade at \$5.25@5.50 for superfine; \$5:50@6:12% for extras; \$6:50@7:75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Mnnesota extra family; \$6.50@7.25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$6.75@8 for Ohio and Indiana do. do.; and \$8-25@10 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$6.37% per barrel. The wheat market is quiet and favors buyers.

Sales of 1500 bushels of Pennsylvania red at \$1 52@ 1.55; 2800 bushels Delaware at \$1.56@157; 2500 bushels Indiana at \$1.58; 2000 bushels Western on private terms, and 400 bushels Indiana white at \$1.55. private terms, and 400 bushels Indiana white at \$1.55. Rye ranges from \$1.18@1.20 per bushel for Pennsylvania and Western—a decline. Corn is less active and prices are hardly so strong. Sales of yellow at \$1.18@1.20, and 5400 bushels Western mixed at \$1.14@1.18. Oats are steady, with sales of 4000 bushels new Pennsylvania and Southern at 55@50c., and old Pennsylvania and Western at 65@70c.

Whisky ranges from \$1.23@1.27 for Pennsylvania and Western in wood and iron-bound packages.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

New York, August 24.—Arrived, ateamship Silesia, from Hamburg, and steamships City of Paris and Cuba, from Liverpool. I.IVERPOOL, August 24.—Arrived out—Steamships Nova Scotian, at Londonderry, from Quebec, and St. David, at Glasgow, from Quebec.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAAUGUST 24. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, Salem, J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr B. F. Beeves, Brannin, Providence, John Rommel,

Jr. & Bro.

Schr Reading RR. No. 43, Anderson, Derby, Conn., do.

Schr Reading RR. No. 43, Anderson, Derby, Conn., do.

Schr Champion, Clark, Boston, do.

Schr Glenwood, Dickerson, Lynn, do.

Schr W. Tice, Tice, Portsmouth, N. H.,

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges,

W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tag Chesapecke, Merribew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, 50 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber and naval stores to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passed on 22d inst., at 11 A. M., steamship J. W. Everman, 35 miles south of Hatteras, bound south; also, steamships Euterpe and Yazoo, all bound south; also, steamships Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mase, to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamser H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamser A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mase to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Barque Star of Hope, Peterson, 65 days from Memel, with rags to Jessup & Moore—vessel to Peter Wright & Sons.

Sons.
Brig Almon Rowell, Davis, 20 days from Guantaname, with sugar and molasses to John Muson & Co—vessel to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr B. Steelman, Robinson, from Washington, N. C., with shingles to Norcross & Shoets—vessel to Lennox & Roberts—vessel to Lennox & Ro with shingles to Norcross & Sheets—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Clara Bell, Amesbury, 7 days from Charleston, S. C., with phosphate rock to J. E. Smith.
Schr Angeline Van Cleaf, Heath, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Island Belle, Pearce, 7 days from Vinalhaven, with stone to Berker & Bro.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr T. E. French, Donghty, 3 days from Washington, N. C., with lumber to captain.
Schr J. J. Little, Little, from Lynn.
Schr White Sea, Jones, from Boston.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodors, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday

P.M.
Schr Mary E. Rankin, Fuller, hence, at Boston 22d inst.
Schr John O. Henry. Dilks, hence, at Lynn 20th inst.
Schra Aid, Chase, and W. B. Darling, Mansfield, hence, at Salem 20th inst.
Schw H. P. Simmons, Corson, and Sarah Fisher, Moore, hence, at Richmond 21st inst.